

22, and 25. The above observations show well the faintness of the star on March 22 and 25, whilst there are less marked indications of a decreased brightness on March 28 and 31. It would seem from the latter that either there has been a real diminution in the amplitude of the variation, or else that the period is not exactly three days or uniform in length.

The following notes of the colour of the *Nova* were made with a $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch refractor. March 5, white, certainly no bluish or greenish tinge. March 12, white, with perhaps a slight reddish tinge. March 22, a distinct reddish tinge. March 26, white, with a slight reddish tinge. March 27, colour reddish, the reddish tinge more pronounced than it has been hitherto, though still not so deep and pronounced as the reddish colour of *Mars* or *Aldebaran* to the naked eye. March 28, colour reddish, not very deep. March 29, colour slightly reddish, not at all deep or pronounced. April 1, orange yellow, fairly deep. April 4, orange, not very deep.

It should be mentioned that the colour of this star has seemed to me particularly difficult to describe, there appearing to be distinct flashes of two or more different tints; also that the $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch refractor employed is over-corrected. With the same instrument and power *Algol* appeared distinctly bluish. The *Nova* has always shown a perfectly defined star disc whenever the seeing was good.

Hove: 1901 March 8.

Observations of Nova Persei. By M. C. Sharp.

Herewith I forward a table, giving estimated magnitudes of *Nova Persei*, for the most part made with the help of a binocular, except on March 6, 11, and 16, when only a brief glimpse with the naked eye was possible. On these three and some other nights, when moonlight and haze made comparisons difficult, the estimations are marked (?) Indeed, on nights when there was a slight haze or cloud the light of the *Nova* was much more affected than that of neighbouring stars, and in a small telescope it did not seem to have quite the same focus.

The colour at first was a bright orange yellow, as seen with a small refractor of 1.54 in. aperture, but got deeper as the brightness declined. Thus on March 9 and 10 it was pale orange, and a deep orange on the 25th, when it was at its then lowest observed magnitude, while on the 27th it had increased in brightness, and was a light orange yellow. On the 28th it was orange red, and orange yellow again on April 1, when the colour

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was next observed. But on the 4th it was once more orange red. That night, however, was rather hazy.

	Est. Mag.		Est. Mag.
Feb. 28	1·6	March 25	5·2
March 1	2·2	27	3·9
3	2·3	28	4·7
6	2·8	30	4·3
9	3·4 (?)	31	4·3
10	3·3	April 1	4·7
11	3·6 (?)	4	4·5
16	3·8 (?)	8	4·7
23	3·8	10	5·3
24	4·1		

Highgate, N.: 1901 April 11.

Note on some Engraved Charts of Pogson's proposed Atlas of Variable Stars. By J. G. Hagen, S.J.

(Communicated by the Secretaries.)

In a former note in the *Monthly Notices* (1898, vol. lix., pp. 57-61) an account was given of Pogson's manuscripts, now preserved at the Harvard College Observatory, which comprise 134 catalogues and eighteen charts for as many variable or temporary stars. From these manuscript charts it was not clear whether they were meant as specimens for the engraver or as the final copies for reproduction. Since then Dr. R. Copeland informed me that the library of the Edinburgh Observatory possessed six engravings of charts which had been printed for Dr. Lee, of Hartwell House, where N. R. Pogson observed in 1859-60, and upon my request kindly forwarded them to me for examination.

The general aspect of these engravings is the same as that of the manuscript charts. They are of the same size, *viz.* about four inches in each dimension, not exactly square-shaped, but tapering, the meridians agreeing with conical projection and the parallels being straight lines. The co-ordinates are drawn at distances of 1^m and 10' respectively. The variable on each chart lies a little outside the central cross, because the co-ordinates are absolute, not differential. The epoch of the projection is known to be 1860 from the manuscript catalogues. The inscriptions are in substance the same as in the manuscripts. The star images are rather large, and in many cases accompanied by numbers, whose